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for politics to come to them, are showing a sober, instinctive common sense that is sounder than the logic of those who scold them."

CHESTER LLOYD JONES,

University of Wisconsin.

Clemenceau, Georges. *South America of To-day.* Pp. xxii, 434. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

The former French premier has given us a volume that represents a study of conditions, social, political and commercial, in Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, as seen during a three months' trip. It is the work of a statesman of wit and experience.

The title of the book may suggest to the reader something different from what it really is; it is not a traveler's description of the whole continent, but is confined to a general survey of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Here, as in many other cases, there is a tendency to group, under the general denomination of "South America" and "Latin America," countries that politically, economically and in their respective degrees of civilization differ widely from one another. This failure to discriminate is unreasonable, since "South America" or "Latin America" never has existed and may never exist as a political entity.

Two-thirds of the book is dedicated to the Argentine Republic, a country that Clemenceau describes in a vivid way. The really wonderful progress of Argentina, the high level of European civilization which it has developed, the magnificence of Buenos Ayres, with its beautiful parks, monuments, public schools, theatres, hospitals, universities, etc., have found in Clemenceau a deep admirer and masterful portrayer. The reader will find in this volume a much needed revelation to American people of the position Argentina holds to-day among civilized nations.

Clemenceau, speaking of the Argentine family, says: "In their family relations, the differences between the social ideals of the North American and Argentinian are plainly visible. The family tie appears to be stronger in Argentine than, perhaps, any other land. The rich, unlike those of other countries, take pleasure in having large families."

In the remaining part of the volume he studies Uruguay and the Uruguayans; he describes the natural beauties of Rio de Janeiro, the advance of Brazilian society, finishing with a very interesting chapter on Brazilian coffee. These are his closing words: "And now, how can I resist the temptation to draw some sort of conclusion from these notes. . . In every calling there is but one road to success—work. When Candide returned from Buenos Ayres, he brought back from his travels the lesson that we must work in our gardens. Since his days our gardens have grown considerably, and since we are ourselves the first elemental instrument for all work, the first condition of improvement must be the improvement of the material. Therefore, let us work."

HENRY GIL,

University of Pennsylvania.